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working population, intelligent, capable, facile, industrious, orderly, and with a low standard of living." These chapters furnish food for reflection.

Australia and New Zealand fill the last third of the book with compulsory arbitration, minimum wage laws, compulsory repurchase of land, woman suffrage, state interference and economic heresy on the right hand and on the left. And yet Mr. Russell seems to think that the Australians are pretty well pleased with their experiments and are really succeeding in the trying business of self-government.

The book as a whole is refreshing in its sturdy faith in the common people and its evidence of their ability to solve the problems of the common good, once wealth and privilege can be compelled to give them a chance to try. While Mr. Russell's socialistic faith may not be shared in its entirety by most readers, while his book may be criticised as sketchy and incomplete, a work for the general reader rather than the scholar, no one can deny that he has brought together a body of facts unfamiliar to most Americans, and calculated to shake their confidence that the United States has everything to teach and nothing to learn in the school of democratic government. Whoever dips into this book will read it through; before he has finished it he will have done some hard thinking. Perhaps he will be none the worse that some of his formulas have been disturbed.

H. R. MUSSEY.

University of Pennsylvania.

Scott-Elliot, G. F. *Chile*. Pp. xx, 357. Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1907.

Mr. Elliot has performed the same service for Chile as Mr. Enock for Peru in his recent book, "The Andes and the Amazon." He has, however, planned the work on a more ambitious scale, and enters with considerable detail into the early history of the country, devoting the first seven chapters to the period prior to 1700. The last nine chapters are devoted to a description of the economic, social and political conditions of modern Chile. In these chapters the author shows the same industry that characterized the earlier historical chapters, but it is also evident that he has failed to go very far below the surface in his analysis of political and social conditions. He does not bring out clearly the far-reaching influence of the triumph of parliamentary government in 1891 on the form and operation of the country's political system.

The chapters dealing with social customs and conditions are most interesting and give evidence of a keen power of observation. In this book we have the first step toward a study of South American social conditions, and it is to be hoped that the author will undertake similar studies in the other republics.

In the concluding chapter Mr. Elliot presents an enthusiastic picture of the future possibilities of Chile. In this estimate he fails to take into

¹"The Andes and the Amazon." C. Reginald Enock.

account the great social and industrial problems now confronting the country. Failure to give due weight to this phase of the Chilean situation robs the concluding chapter of much of its value.

L. S. ROWE.

University of Pennsylvania.

Shaw, Albert. *The Outlook for the Average Man.* Pp. vi, 240. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907.

At first glance, one is tempted to call this book "The Outlook for the Average Young Man," as five addresses to college men constitute its contents. The title is well chosen, however, as expressive of the central thought running through the five chapters. A spirit of optimism pervades the pages and stamps the discussion of various professions which open to college men—but not the extreme optimism which has been defined as "not worrying about what is going to happen, so long as it is not going to happen to you."

The chapter on "The Business Career and the Community" considers the public aspects of the various professions. The lawyer, physician, teacher, engineer, architect, journalist, legislator, have each a public character. Every professional man should possess a sort of public spirit in his line of work; the physician should be interested in the health of the community, the journalist in its enlightenment, the engineer in general sanitary conditions. Public spirit is defined as "that state or habit of mind which leads a man to care greatly for the general welfare," and the development of this state of mind should be the great object of all training. Business also is of a public nature. "How to organize business life on a basis at once stable and efficient; how to see that capital is assured of a normal even though declining percentage of dividends, while labor shall be rewarded according to its capacity and desert,"—these are problems concerning the whole community and worthy the best efforts of the trained mind. Railroads and banks are already recognized as closely connected with the general welfare; and "there are regions where the capitalist who builds a cotton mill or factory is rescuing whole communities from degradation."

"From the standpoint of the intellectual interest of the young man going into business, let it be borne in mind that there are scientific principles underlying every branch of trade or commerce or industry, and that there is almost, if not quite, as much room for the delightful play of the faculty of imagination in the successful conduct of the soap business, as in writing poetry, or in making statuary groups for world's fairs."

ERNEST SMITH BRADFORD.

Washington, D. C.

Simpson, W. J. *A Treatise on Plague.* Pp. xxiv, 466. Price, 16 shillings. Cambridge: University Press.

As a disease capable of causing more than a million deaths in India during a single year, 1904, as the cause of the famous "Black Death," and innum-